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the features of which was a sustained scurrilous attack upon the United States. Some years ago Bottomley was known far and wide as the principal British spreader of poison against the United States. In English politics he was an unscrupulous demagogue.

THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION is circulating copies of the Official Bulletin of the International Labor Office dated February 22. The issue includes a discussion in the Swiss Council of States on the International Labor Organization; draft conventions limiting hours of work in industrial concerns and affecting the employment of women before and after childbirth, and other information useful to those following international work in the improvement of labor's conditions.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION FOR EGYPT has been framed by the committee appointed for that purpose, and portions of it made public. The political divisions of the country are to remain as at present. States and counties are called respectively *mouderichs* and *markaz*. The Sudan has been incorporated "in Egyptian territory" and forms a single State, subject only to the authority of King Fuad. The right of petition, religious freedom, equality before the law, civil and political rights, eligibility for all to public offices and honors, are all provided for. All people of Egyptian nationality belonging to racial, religious, or political minorities have the same rights and guarantees as any other person of Egyptian nationality, especially in what concerns the establishment of social, religious, benevolent, or educational institutions and the use of their own language. The status of the armed forces is to be determined by legislation.

THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL PUBLICITY in the interest of world peace, with headquarters at 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, has recently taken a canvass of a limited number of societies interested in international peace and justice, requesting an interchange of views as to the advisability of united and continuous action in favor of the United States taking part in the Permanent Court of International Justice. The theory is that the Harding Administration will act upon it when public sentiment gives promise of national support.

The committee suggests, first, an impartial nationwide newspaper poll on the question; second, after the newspaper poll shall have proceeded far enough to excite public interest, to secure expressions by ballot, or in other ways, by national, State, and city chambers of commerce and commercial, financial, industrial, educational, religious, and other bodies throughout the country. The committee believes that such demonstrations of sentiment, fairly obtained and strongly decisive one way or the other, would be an unmistakable expression to the Government of the mandate of the American people. The committee says that these suggestions are frankly offered to induce other, and perhaps better, suggestions in the hope that some practical and far-reaching effort may be soon under way. It inquires: "Is now the opportune time for the move?"

LETTER BOX

DEAR COMRADE:

I enclose a copy of a letter which has recently been prominently in the English press, signed by many of our most representative people, leaders in politics, labor, religion, and in social life.

You will see that it proposes that "No More War" demonstrations should be held in this country on the anniversary of the outbreak of the war, simultaneously with the demonstrations that have become the custom in some countries on the continent.

We are immediately forming organizations in all the large towns to prepare for these demonstrations.

We appeal to you to co-operate with us, so that one great cry may be sent up throughout the world, making it clear that the will of the people of every nation is that there shall be "no more war."

Will you let me know what action you may decide to take in your country?

With heartiest greetings to all our comrades, on behalf of the "No More War" International Movement.

H. RUNHAM BROWN.

"NO MORE WAR" INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS

SIR: A movement has been set on foot on the continent to make the week-end preceding the anniversary of the outbreak of the war an occasion for demonstrating the will of the people to end war forever. Both in France and Germany large gatherings were held last year, many thousands of people marching in procession through the streets and participating in mass demonstrations in the public squares and parks. An effort is being made to extend the movement this year to other countries, so that a simultaneous manifestation of the desire for "no more war" may be made in all parts of the world.

A feature of the gatherings on the continent has been their representative character. In the German demonstrations, for instance, political, religious, industrial, professional, and educational bodies of very different shades of opinion participated, and it is our hope that equally representative gatherings may be organized in Britain this year. The sole object will be to express the general detestation of war and longing for peace. Those taking part will differ as to ways and means, but they will in common assert the simple, overwhelming determination of the people that there shall be no more war.

The proposal is that great popular processions and demonstrations should be held in this country on (or about) Saturday, July 29, and, in order that they may be as representative as possible, it is intended to call conferences in London and other towns to appoint the necessary committees to make the arrangements. We trust that the movement will be supported by every organization which desires an end of war, and by all men and women of good-will. A united expression of the earnest desire of all peoples for no more war would have an incalculably good effect in strengthening the bonds of international friendship at this critical period.

Those who are interested should write to the secretary "No More War" Demonstrations Provisional Committee, 304 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed by various representatives of the churches, labor, ex-service men, women, and literary and scientific organizations.)

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Mr. Lloyd-George under war pressure turned prophet. Said he, "We are learning many things in this war." . . . Speaking of Britain's allies, he continued: "We shall never meet as foreigners again. Foreigners no more; there is a common cause, a common table, a common larder, a common coal cellar, . . . and from the common cause we shall have a common brotherhood, which will be the surest guarantee for peace on earth and good will among

men of all races, creeds and nationalities, to the end of all time. Here we are daily sharing our bread. . . . sharing our government, sharing even our hearts' best blood with nearly the whole world," etc.

How delightful, how possible, that sounded! Yet, Mr. Editor, hardly has reconstruction time come, but here are these same everlasting friends "snarling at each other's heels," insulting and defying their hearts' best brother."

What's the remedy? One of extreme simplicity and proved efficiency! In five words, "The United States of Europe."

The simplicity and efficiency of uniting has been abundantly proved on this continent, proved in Canada, proved in Australia, proved wherever tried. "Get together" goes!

Present diversity of governmental forms need be no insuperable bar. States overflowing with loyalty to their royalties could elect their present monarchs their future presidents, and their present nobles their coming senators.

Economic reconstruction and rehabilitation could proceed apace, as the expenses of war and navy departments, and of the diplomatic and consular services could be brought to an irreducible minimum or nil!

Alloofness and selfishness have failed! "Get together" would succeed!

EDWARD BERWICK.

PACIFIC GROVE, March 2, 1922.

BOOK REVIEWS

AMERICAN PORTRAITS, 1875-1900. By *Gamaliel Bradford*. Houghton, Mifflin Co., New York. Pp. i-xiii, 1-249. Index and notes. \$3.50.

The period between 1875 and 1900 is a fascinatingly fertile field for men who study men. In every walk there were masterful men, to use an overworked and not always meaningful term—men of romantically venturesome natures devoting themselves to politics, to finance, to letters, to art. To that field Mr. Bradford has gone and has picked eight of the most arresting figures for portrayal. What more charming prospect than to be invited to a discussion of the realities in the lives of Mark Twain, Henry James, James G. Blaine, J. McNeill Whistler, Henry Adams, Sidney Lanier, Grover Cleveland, and Joseph Jefferson?

Sometimes, as the reader sits with Mr. Bradford, he suspects the author is not quite settled in his own mind as to some of the subjects; that he is not quite certain whether to emphasize this or the other line in a given portrait. But mainly Mr. Bradford is very sure of his man and of his values, and to that general sureness is added a very capable, thoughtful workmanship. An illustration is in the closing sentences of his portrait of Henry Adams:

"Simple and quiet as Adams himself was in his daily life," writes Mr. Bradford, "the thing he most mistrusted, intellectually and spiritually, was simplicity. . . . And he disliked simplicity because it was the key to all his difficulties, as he himself perfectly well knew. He spent his life tramping the world for education; but what he really needed was to be de-educated, and this also he was quite well aware of. He needed not to think, but to live. It was easier to sit back and proclaim life unworthy of Henry Adams than it was to lean forward with the whole soul in a passionate, if inadequate, effort to make Henry Adams worthy of life. . . . And even higher—and humbler—authority than Mary Lyon declared that we must become as little children if we would enter the kingdom of heaven. Perhaps the end of the twentieth century will take this as the last word of education, after all."

And there are such soundly informing passages as the one in the portrait of Cleveland, wherein it is stated that "it is evident that the esthetic element of religion would not have had much appeal for Cleveland. And in purely esthetic matters he was even less responsive. It is interesting and curious to think that a man who had such a vast influence and held such a prominent position should have been utterly cut off from emotional pleasures which mean the sweet of life to so many people." Again, it is seldom that a pen portrait captures the attention so completely and imme-

diately as Mr. Bradford's picture of Whistler, beginning: "The problem with Whistler is to reconcile a great artist with a little man."

The book should be read. When it is laid down, there will be a richer background for understanding of the mighty last quarter of the last century; also, there will have been several happy hours.

IN THE CLUTCH OF CIRCUMSTANCE. My own story. By *a burglar, in collaboration with Malcolm W. Davis*. D. Appleton & Co., New York. In two parts. Pp. 1-272.

The idea of this book, called the "Mark Twain burglar's story of his own life," is not new. There have been other first-hand expositions of the lives of men who turned to crime. But there is an unusual value in this book, first, because it is notably well written, although Mr. Davis says that it is practically in the burglar's own words; second, because there is real observation and thought in what the burglar has to say—there is a genuine realism in it. "In the Clutch of Circumstance" starts with the life of a German orphan boy, cruelly abused by an uncle who also was his guardian; of the escape, the final landing in America, the moral collapse under pressure, and so on, through the arrest, the "third degree," and into prison. Looking backward from the viewpoint of a man who had succeeded in reforming, the burglar draws the conclusion that kindness, not harsh penalties, is the sure corrective in such cases as his. That sounds very conventional. But it ought not to keep one from reading the book, for there is meat in it, well prepared.

WEALTH AND INCOME OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. By *Walter Renton Ingalls*. G. H. Merlin Co., York, Pa. Pp. i-ix, 1-321. Appendices and index.

Here is an unusually useful work. Mr. Ingalls, leader in mining and metallurgical enterprises, has made a survey of the material affairs of the people of the United States, and has set down his conclusions in a clear and helpful way. He thinks the people of the United States will escape the pains of the post-war conditions the sooner by knowing something about their affairs and about what happened to them. In his work are chapters devoted to production of commodities, the wealth of the United States with respect to foreign debts and investments, the wealth of the country with respect to internal enterprises, intangible wealth, gains and losses, national income, division of income, and other subjects of kindred importance.

PAMPHLETS

The following pamphlets are published by the American Peace Society:

America and the League of Nations. *George Wharton Pepper*.
Anglo-Franco-German Alliance, The. *Robert Stein*.
Beginning of the End, The. *Leo Tolstoi*.
Century of Anglo-American Peace, The. *James L. Tryon*.
Coercion of States, The. *Arthur Deerin Call*.
Christ of the Andes, The. *Theodore Stanfield*.
Coercive League, A. *Theodore Stanfield*.
Conditions of Peace Between the East and the West, The. *J. H. De Forest*.
Conscientious Objector, The. *Julia Grace Wales*.
Cumber and Entanglements. *Arthur Deerin Call*.
Development of Modern Diplomacy, The. *James Brown Scott*.
Divided States of Europe and the United States of America. *Theodore Stanfield*.
Economic Facts for Practical People. *Lucia Ames Mead*.
Eighteenth of May—History of Its Observance as Peace Day. *Lyra D. Trueblood*.
Estimate of the Situation. *Arthur Deerin Call*.
Forces that Failed, The, and The Burden of the Nations. *Thomas E. Green*.
Governed World, A. *Nicholas Murray Butler*.
"Great War" and International Law, The. *Elihu Root*.
Hague Peace System in Operation, The. *James L. Tryon*.
Higher Soldiership, The. *Charles E. Beals*.